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GREAT RIVER IN YUKON

Is Fifth In Size in North America.

Federal Survey Gives Interesting Data About Waterway of Alaskan Country.

Washington, Dec. 8.—A report recently issued by the United States Geological Survey gives some interesting facts relative to the size and characteristics of the flow of the Yukon River in Alaska, which the survey says, are not generally known.

The Yukon is given fifth place among the large rivers of North America, by A. H. Brooks, of the survey. He estimates that its drainage area is about 330,000 square miles and gives its length, including the Lewis and Testin Rivers, as 3,200 miles. This, the report says, may be compared with 6,000 miles for the Mississippi and Missouri; 2,868 miles for the Mackenzie; 2,000 for the Colorado combined with the Green River, and 1,300 for the Ohio and the Allegheny combined.

One of the characteristics of the Yukon discovered in an investigation by E. A. Porter and R. W. Davenport, of its discharge at Eagle, Alaska, is the relatively small discharge of the river in comparison with its length. The report says the discharge of the Yukon River varies from a maximum of 254,000 to a minimum of 10,100 cubic feet a second, or an estimated flow of 73,200 cubic feet a second. The average flow of the Mississippi is placed at 695,000 cubic feet; that of the Ohio 300,000 and that of the Colorado, 23,500 cubic feet a second. The Nile with a drainage area of 1,262,000 square miles, has an average flow of 115,000 cubic feet a second.

The report says the apparent anomaly in the flow of the Yukon is related to its drainage area, is accounted for by the fact that the interior of Alaska has the small rainfall characteristic of that portion of the United States which lies between the Sierra Nevada and the Rocky Mountains north of the latitude of Salt Lake City.

So important a bearing has navigation of the Yukon on transportation in interior Alaska that it has caused the general recognition of two seasons, the report states. One is known as the "closed season," when the Yukon is filled either with floating ice or frozen over. The other is called the "open season," which begins about the middle of May, and extends for five or six months. During this period the river is open for navigation.

The measurements of the Yukon were made by the survey experts during the winter at a point about two miles above Eagle where the river is 1,600 feet wide. Holes were cut thru the ice at intervals of fifty feet and soundings made. The exposed section of the stream was determined in this way and the velocity of the river at each hole was obtained by a current meter. During the period of the breaking up of the ice, measurements were made by means of ice floats and in the open season the flow was determined by the usual methods employed on large rivers.

The report contains a description of the scenes attending the breaking up of the ice, which the survey says, are thrilling. The roaring of the crushing of the ice as it starts down the stream in great floes draw many watchers to its banks. Great masses of ice larger than ordinary dwellings and weighing many tons, pile up and with the advent of warmer weather are set adrift.

Fraternal Notes.

Rough River lodge No. 110 K. of P., had a fine session Tuesday night. "Daddy" Moore, superintendent of the Pythian Orphans' Home at Lexington was present and gave a splendid talk on the home. He had a glowing report to make to Rough River lodge on the Midkiff children sent from this county. The following officers were elected for next year: C. C. McDowell, Fogle; V. C. James, Gillespie; Prelate, H. E. Brown; M. of W., Jesse Hoover;

Keeper of Record and Seal, C. M. Barnett; M. of F., Jas. H. Williams; M. of E., H. F. Lowe; M. of A. W., W. Riley; I. G., Albert Rial; A. G., W. S. Tinsley; Trustee, J. B. Tappan; Deputy Grand Chancellor, J. B. Wilson.

At a regular meeting, Tent No. 99, Knights of the Maccabees, last Thursday night, the semi-annual election of officers occurred and the following were chosen: R. T. Collins, Past Commander; H. R. Riley, Commander; Heber Matthews, Lieut. Commander; M. D. Thomas, Record Keeper; E. G. Schroeter, Chaplain; Arthur Petty, Sergeant; H. D. Ross, First Master Guards; Estlin Barnett, Second Master Guards; Henry Nall, Master at Arms; A. I. Nall, Sentinel; Ike Sanderfur, Picket. E. P. Moore, S. O. Keown and A. J. Barnett, Trustees. These officers will be installed the first meeting night in January, 1915. Eleven candidates were made members, making the total strength of this lodge 157.

The Chicago Glee Club.

Those who were fortunate enough to be present at College Hall Wednesday evening enjoyed the greatest treat ever presented to a Hartford audience. It is not often that a town the size of Hartford can secure such talent as the Chicago Glee Club. The College Lyceum Course made it possible, and Mr. Brown and the teachers associated with him deserve much credit for the marked success which has attended their efforts for several years. For almost two hours the audience was keyed up to the highest tension, and every number was a thriller. Every member of the club was an artist in his line. Mr. Dixon's personations were splendid and his portrayal of the Hooker and Riley's poems were features of the evening. Hartford is justly proud of her Lyceum Course and of her school which renders it possible.

What We Buy From Europe.

Washington, D. C., Dec. 10.—The Department of Commerce today issued a statement showing the different kind of articles imported into the United States from European countries. The complication of these data was made necessary in order to intelligently answer the numerous queries received since the European war began, from merchants and manufacturers in practically every country in the world. According to the report, the United States is dependent upon England for a large portion of the cotton goods consumed in his country, approximately 36,000,000 yards of cloth, valued at \$20,000,000, being imported into the United States annually. Germany supplies the American trade with a large quantity of chemicals, and last year sold \$20,000,000 worth to the United States merchants. Other important articles imported from Germany to the United States are cotton goods, palm, oil, potash, salts, wood pulp, toys, machinery, cutlery, gloves, silks, paper goods, clover and sugar beet seed, rice flour, cocoa, spirits, wines, and malt liquors.

France supplies the United States with a large amount of luxuries; among the most important being silks, art works, hats, argols and dill oils. Netherlands is a leading source of diamonds and wrapper tobacco, and also sends us hides, fish, spices, tin and paper stock. Belgium is our largest source of diamonds, and also sends us much rubber, hides and furs and linens. Switzerland leads as our source of imported cotton laces and watches, and is important in the matter cheese, silk goods and coal tar. Ireland supplies large quantities of linens.

Italy supplies large quantities of macaroni, fruits and nuts, olive oil, prepared vegetables, cheese, still wines, art works, hats, argols and dill oils. Netherlands is a leading source of diamonds and wrapper tobacco, and also sends us hides, fish, spices, tin and paper stock. Belgium is our largest source of diamonds, and also sends us much rubber, hides and furs and linens. Switzerland leads as our source of imported cotton laces and watches, and is important in the matter cheese, silk goods and coal tar. Ireland supplies large quantities of linens.

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Not Color Blind.

A young mother, who had just returned from the south, engaged a new nurse for the baby. The nurse came to her and said: "I don't know what's the matter, madam, but the little one cries and cries, I can do nothing to quiet it." The mother thought a moment, then, brightening up, she said: "I remember now. Baby's last nurse was a black one. You will find the stove polish on the third shelf in the kitchen."

AMERICA SAVED BELGIAN PEOPLE

Prevented Starvation of Citizens Whose Grain the Germans Had Taken.

Rotterdam, Holland, Dec. 7.—"For the past fortnight we all have been living on American food, and it saved us from starvation," was the statement made by a Belgian committee distributing American relief shipments in Liege Province. "All our grain was exhausted," he continued, "because all of it was requisitioned for the use of the German army. With the exception of a small supply of meat and a meagre quantity of field crops we had nothing."

"Our people knew food was expected from America, and its arrival was the sole topic of conversation throughout the province. Because it did not arrive the first day they heard of its dispatch the poorer classes began to become anxious, and their anxiety increased daily. When they became aware that food from America actually was in Liege, they were almost frantic with joy."

"The Americans have saved us from starvation," was the cry on every lip. Every American seen in Liege was hailed as a benefactor. Whenever an automobile carrying the American flag passes in the streets the people take off their hats."

The Belgian citizens stated that the Relief Committee has established a system of virtual communism. Bankers are the servants of the municipality in which they live.

Possible Tainted.

"They say that a cannibal king recently sent post haste for his doctor. "Good gracious man!" the doctor said. "You're in a dreadful state!" "Nothing groaned the sick man, except a slice of that multimillionaire whose yacht was wrecked on Cocanoot Reef."

"Merciful powers!" that doctor cried. "And I told you under no circumstances to eat anything rich."

LATEST WAR NEWS

Monday.

An official announcement was made from Berlin this morning that the German forces occupied Lodz Sunday. Storms interfered with the transmission of meager news from the Russian and German headquarters, and until this flash from Berlin, little had sifted through from the battles in Poland more than statements to the effect that severe fighting was in progress. Since the daring attempts of the Germans to force the Russian center near Lodz had apparently failed, reports indicated that the Germans had formed an entirely new battle line on which fighting had begun. For days past all interest has been centered in Poland. Little fighting has occurred in the western field recently, and last night's official statement from Paris said there was nothing to report.

The Turkish cruiser Goeben was struck by fifteen shells and lost 126 men in the recent battle with the Russian fleet in the Black Sea, according to a dispatch from Athens, and is now undergoing repairs.

King Nicholas, of Montenegro, states that a third of his army has fallen on the battlefield, that Montenegro's means are exhausted and that she will be grateful for money or supplies.

The Serbian War Office claims success along the entire front, reporting the capture of sixteen Austrian officers and 2,400 men.

While the attitude of Rumania from an official standpoint is not yet known, a Swiss newspaper asserts that Rumania has decided to enter the war on the side with the Allies. The time for doing so, however, has not been determined upon.

Tuesday.

Eight battalions of Italian troops have been ordered to Libya to reinforce troops there and, according to plans.

to the announcement from Rome, "to be ready for any aggression." Advances from the Austrian frontier say that the statement of Premier Salandra in the Italian Parliament had an immediate echo in Austrian military circles, and that Austrian troops were rushed to the Italian border and to Pola.

The Allies are approaching a satisfactory understanding with the Balkan States, according to Athens dispatches.

Berlin withholds details of the capture of Lodz, in Poland, which gives them control of the railway lines into Warsaw. Military critics regard the feat of the German army as remarkable, it is stated. The official statement from the Austrian War Office says the fighting in Poland is yet undecided. Petrograd has made no official statement of the loss of the city.

Taking advantage of the preoccupation of the Germans in the East, the Allies have begun offensive movements in the West, and claim to be in virtual possession of the left bank of the Yser.

Wednesday.

Kaiser Wilhelm is ill, according to an official report from Berlin. Feverish bronchial catarrh has kept him from making a planned trip to the front. Another Berlin report says that "everything is proceeding according to our programme." The capture of Lodz caused great enthusiasm in the German capital.

In Belgium a violent German attack on St. Eloy, south of Ypres, has been repulsed, says the French official communication. Great activity is reported in the forests of Argonne.

Earl Kitchener conferred yesterday with the Belgian Premier as to the disposition of the Belgian wounded and sick in England and France. Earl Amessley, who disappeared while on an aerial expedition, is said to have been shot in a fight over Ostend.

The German headquarters and general staff at Roulers was so fiercely shelled yesterday by the British forces that the Germans were forced to move farther back from the battle line.

Gen. Christian Beyers, one of the leaders of the South African rebellion, has been shot, according to official announcement at Johannesburg.

Thursday.

A British squadron under command of Vice Admiral Sturdee engaged a German squadron under Admiral von Spee, off the Falkland Islands, in the South Atlantic, Tuesday, sinking the German armored cruisers Scharnhorst and Gneisenau and the protected cruiser Leipzig, being a part of the squadron which destroyed the Good Hope and Mommouth in the Pacific recently. The Dresden and Nürnberg, of the German squadron, made off and are being pursued. The colliers were captured. Some survivors were rescued. It is thought Admiral von Spee, his officers and men went down.

The latest bulletin from the bedside of Emperor William, issued at 12:31 this morning, says the Emperor's condition is unchanged and that he is unable to leave his bed. His fever has not decreased. An earlier dispatch said that he was suffering from pneumonia.

It is officially announced that Subhi Bey, late Governor of Basra, Asiatic Turkey, has surrendered Kuraa with his troops unconditionally to the British operating at the head of the Persian Gulf. It is stated that the British now have complete control of the country from the junction of the Tigris and Euphrates rivers to the sea, and of the richest part of the delta.

A dispatch from Nish says the offensive movement of the Serbian army has been successful along the entire front, and that 2,000 prisoners were taken at one point.

The evacuation of Lodz by the Russians is admitted in a semi-official statement from Petrograd. The statement says the trenches were empty when the Germans advanced, and not a man was lost by the Russians.

WOMEN CROWDING MEN IN PROFESSIONS

Increasing Share of Work is Being Performed by the Weaker Sex.

Washington, Dec. 5.—A constantly increasing share of the brain work of the United States is being performed by women, according to United States census figures just published. Women are crowding the men in the professions. The report on occupations shows that in the professions there are a total of 1,825,127 persons. Of these, 1,151,799 were males, and 673,418 were females, the males constituting 63.1 per cent of the total and the females 36.9. Thus, in 1910, there were four women to every seven men in professional work.

That women are more largely engaged in professional work, as compared with men, than in other occupations, is shown by the fact that in 1910 the males constituted 78.8 per cent of the total of all occupations while the females constituted only 21.2 per cent of all, as compared with 36.9 per cent of professional occupations.

Of the eleven classes into which professional occupations are divided by the census experts, women had a preponderance over men in actual numbers in two classes, constituting 60.6 per cent of all the "musicians and teachers of music," and 78.2 per cent of the "school teachers and professors in colleges." In every class except (actors) the percentage of increase was greater among the women than the men. The most notable increases occurred in the professions of "clergymen (including religious and charity workers)" where the increase for the women was 183.8 per cent as compared with 14.9 for the men; and in the profession of "journalists," where the females increased their percentage by 90.7 as compared with only 8.7 for the men.

Mrs. Mary E. Bell Dead.

Mrs. Mary E. Bell, widow of Jefferson Bell, who preceded her about 60 years, died at the residence of her son and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. R. C. Hudson, of near Buford, at 6 o'clock last Sunday morning of diseases incident to old age, she being 83 years and one day old.

After funeral services conducted by her pastor, Rev. Lashbrook, at 11 o'clock, a. m., Monday, her remains were interred in the Mt. Carmel church cemetery in the presence of a large concourse of relatives and friends.

The deceased, who had been a member of the Baptist church for about 71 years, is survived by six children—three sons, Alexander, Sam and Jeff Bell, Livia, Route 2, three daughters, Mrs. I. P. Barnard, Louisville, Mrs. J. C. Riley, Hartford and Mrs. R. C. Hudson, Livia, Route 2. She is likewise survived by 61 grand and great-grandchildren. Six of the grandsons acted as pall-bearers.

It can be truly said that a devoted mother, good christian lady and a most useful life, has been called to final rest.

"Women Do Drive Men to Drink," Says Judge; 10 Reasons Why.

Milwaukee, Wis., Dec. 5.—Judge George E. Page of the District Court of this city believes in the old adage that some women drive men to drink. He has prepared ten commandments showing the failings of wives which most frequently cause drunkenness, according to his experience.

"Man is a lover of cleanliness, and when his dream of a tidy, orderly home materializes into a place of dirt and disorder, he very often turns drunkard to forget," says Judge Page. He says that, thru this failure alone, women bring sorrow and disgrace upon themselves.

"And don't forget the cooking," is his warning. "Many homes have been destroyed because the wife could not prepare a good meal."

Here is the "Decog of Judge Page" which gives the causes of drunkenness:

"First—Returning from their daily labors and finding their homes in dirty, untidy condition.

"Second—Returning home and finding wife absent, no meal ready,

preparation made for her return.

"Third—Continued nagging without cause, provocation or excuse.

"Fourth—Continually quarrelling with other members of family in the presence of husband.

"Fifth—Demanding things beyond the means of the husband and complaining constantly of his inability to furnish them.

"Sixth—Indiscretion in the disposition of his earnings, spending same for unnecessary things and forcing him in debt for necessities.

"Seventh—Incompatibility of disposition, making no effort to make the home cheerful, offering no companionship.

"Eighth—Forcing company on the husband distasteful to him.

"Ninth—Soliciting and permitting interference of relatives in strictly family affairs.

"Tenth—Willful neglect of the children."

Bumper Crops in Germany.

Germany, according to a German agent in New York, convey an official statement just issued by the German Agricultural Council, a semi-official body showing that the crops have turned out better than the average yield, and that the country will be able to feed itself for a year. In the same manner as Germany made military preparations said the agent, it carefully considered the question of feeding its army, navy, and people at home during a possible war. Proof of this is the German export of grain in recent years. Germany in 1913 produced almost 12,500,000 tons of rye and 4,666,000 tons of wheat. It was able to export a million more tons of rye than it imported, while the import of wheat exceeded the exports by 2,000,000 tons.

Taking these two kinds of breadstuffs together, the home supply lacked less than a million tons of meeting the requirements of home consumption. This shortness, at the present time, is being made up by feeding cattle with oats in place of the usual mixture of rye and oats. Although Germany's crop this season was heavy it has been gathered during the past two months as expeditiously as in times of peace. This work was effectively aided by the action of the students of universities, scholars of the lower schools and women from the industrial centers, who went to the country districts to assist in the garnering of the crops.

Edison Plant Destroyed.

West Orange, N. J., Dec. 9.—Fire destroyed virtually the entire main plant of the Edison company here tonight, with a damage estimated at \$7,000,000, with about \$2,000,000 insurance. It started probably from an explosion in the inspection building.

The entire block of modern reinforced concrete buildings, supposed to be fireproof, was burned. The only building saved in the block was the laboratory building containing valuable machinery under the immediate supervision of the inventor, Thomas A. Edison. Special efforts to save this were successful. It is estimated that 3,000 men and women will be thrown out of work by the fire. Edison said he will rebuild immediately.

Cut Off.

Prof. Albert B. Merrill, of Northwestern University, praising the chemical preponderance of Germany, broke off to tell an anecdote.

"A German-American," he began "said to me with a quiet laugh the other day:

"Do you know my friend, that since this war began many a Frenchman's whiskers have turned white in a single night?"

"Aha!" said I. "Trouble I suppose. Anguish of hear over Reims Cathedral, sorrow, horror, eh?"

"No my friend," said the German-American. "No, nothing of the kind. The reason is that the Vaterland has cut off France's supply of hair-dye."

Notice.

I will have a carload of highest Protein Cotton Seed Meal, on track at Hartford, Ky., between December 15 and 20th. Will sell on track in 1,000 pound lots or more, at the rate of \$30 per ton. Less than 1,000 pounds at \$1.60 per cwt. Place your order now as the price is advancing throughout the South. It is the best milk producer, hog and cattle fattener known.

W. E. ELLIS, Produce Merchant.

BRITAIN TO INCREASE SOLDIERS' PENSIONS

War Brings a Sudden Change in
Niggardly Treatment of
Tommy Askins.

London.—A significant change has come over the attitude of the public toward the army. It has been coming on for some years, for service conditions have been so improved that a better class of men has been attracted to the army. Now it has come with a rush. The European war has for the first time being at least put on a par with the fiction that England's is purely a professional army. Young men are flocking to the colors from every class, and the soldiers in consequence are a much more vocal person than he was. So are his dependents. The result is that they are already compelling the government to better provide for Tommy Atkins.

It looks as if England in spite of her past record of parsimony, is going to outdo even the United States in generosity, for the proposal is to pay every man who is totally incapacitated or the widow or dependent of every soldier who is killed a pension of \$5 a week. It is supported by practically the entire Unemployed party. It has the unanimous backing of the labor party. The two principle advocates of the measure are Admiral Lord Charles Beresford and Cland Lowther, M. P., a brother of the Speaker of the House of Commons.

It is estimated that the British army in the field will amount to 2,000,000 before the war is over. It is extremely improbable that more than one in ten of these will be killed or totally disabled and all the killed will not have dependent relatives. Taken at the highest figure, however, let us say that the country will have to pay the \$5 a week pension to 200,000 persons. That only means \$1,000,000 a week or \$52,000,000 a year.

In the meantime a good deal has been done by the liberal Government to make the lot of the wives and children to the soldiers now serving easier than it has been and that it might have been if the strict letter of the law had been adhered to. The first step was to sweep away old laws. Under the old regulations the only soldiers' wives who were entitled to "separation allowance" were those who were married "on the strength." To be married on the strength a soldier must have a certain number of years of service an exemplary character and the consent of his colonel. If he is married without these requisites in the eyes of the authorities.

Almost the first step of the Government after the war broke out was to abolish the distinction between wives who were on the strength and wives who were not. It was found that a number of soldiers had formed families and were rearing families without having gone through the formalities of marriage. These relationships are more or less permanent. The government decided to recognize what is called the "unmarried mother," although the recognition extended also to the unmarried wife without children.

The next step was to increase the separation allowances as much as possible within the limits of the regulations and the money at the available. On the minimum scale a wife now is entitled to \$3.12 a week and 35 cents extra if she lives in London, to cover the extra cost of living in the metropolis. She is also entitled to 60 cents a week extra for each child, and if the soldier increases his voluntary allotment to her, a wife alone may receive \$5 a week. The government has also extended this system to the navy, where separation allowances have never been paid before.

Sick Five Years With Indigestion.
"Five years ago I was greatly benefited through using two or three bottles of Chamberlain's Tablets," writes Mrs. S. A. Keller, Elida, Ohio. "Before taking them I was sick for two years with indigestion." Sold by all dealers.

Substitutes For Corn For Feeding Swine.

The extensive development of the swine industry in the corn belt is intimately associated with the abundant production of corn. No grain is more efficient and, under usual market conditions, more economical for use in pork production than is corn, providing it is properly supplemented and intelligently supplied. Corn has been and will probably continue to be the basis of most rations used in corn belt pork production. However, in sections outside of the corn belt, or even in the corn belt, corn may at times be so high in price that the use of other

feeds instead of it may increase the profits from swine.

There are a number of commercial and home grown feeds that may be fed to swine in place of corn. Profits are too often reduced rather than increased by the use of some of these feeds. In order to determine the relative efficiency of these feeds and of corn the Ohio Experiment Station has conducted experiments in which a limited number of these feeds were compared with corn—oats, hominy feeds, wheat, wheat middlings and rye.

The pigs used in the experiment were pure bred Duroc-Jerseys, from closely related dams, and were selected so as to be as similar as possible in age, weight, sex, breeding, thrift and in regard to treatment received previous to the beginning of the experiment. All lots received their daily feed in two equal parts, at regular intervals—morning and evening. All rations were mixed dry, all parts being by weight. Just before feeding, sufficient water was added to the feed to form a thick slop, warm water being used in cold weather. All lots were fed all they would clean up without waste. Water was freely supplied.

In the comparison test of corn and oats—corn 9 parts, tankage 1 part—the pigs which received oats and tankage made about as much growth in the way of general development of bone and muscles as did the pigs which received corn and tankage, which would indicate that one ration was not particularly superior to the other in meeting requirements for growth of pigs of this size, but that the pigs which received oats and tankage had comparatively little material left for the production of fat after maintenance and growth had been provided for. While there was no measure taken of the lean meat in the carcasses of these pigs, there was apparently no great difference between the carcasses in this respect. On the other hand the much larger amount of fat in the carcasses of the corn and tankage fed pig shows one respect in which these rations differ.

Summarizing the experiments it may be stated that various feeds may be used as substitutes for corn. Which ones to use, and when to use them, will depend very largely upon the supply of feeds and market prices for them. Oats have proved less valuable per unit of weight, than shelled corn. The results of the one experiment conducted to secure data relative to mixture of corn and tankage; corn, oats and tankage; and of oats and tankage; indicate that a combination of corn, oats and tankage is more efficient than is a ration made up of oats and tankage, but not so efficient as a ration made up of corn and tankage. The larger the production of corn in the corn, oats, and tankage combination, the greater is the efficiency.

Hominy feed and tankage yielded somewhat better results than did corn and tankage. The results of investigations indicate that hominy has a feeding value for swine about 10 to 15 per cent greater than that of an equal weight of ground corn. Wheat and tankage did not prove more efficient than did corn and tankage. Marketable wheat should not be used as a feed for swine, unless its market value is as low per pound as that of corn.

For pigs weighing 110 pounds, rations of corn and tankage, wheat and tankage, and middlings and tankage, proved almost equal in efficiency; all three producing slightly more rapid but less economical gains than one of middlings alone, when all four rations were charged at the same price per pound.

The relative yield and feeding value of rye, as compared with that of corn, generally limit the economical substitution of rye for corn to the hogging down of rye under circumstances that render it inconvenient to harvest and thresh the rye.

Green feeds have an important place in pork production both as a substitute and a supplement for corn. A complete substitution of green feeds for corn would not be expected to produce rapid gains on account of the bulky nature of the green feed, yet the use of green feeds in connection with grain often lessens the cost of gain and makes possible larger profits than are generally secured in dry lot feeding. To what extent corn should be replaced by green feed will depend somewhat on local conditions. If corn is scarce or very high in price, a light grain ration might prove more profitable than a heavy grain ration. If pasture is scarce, the use of a rather heavy grain ration would likely prove more profitable in making the pasture last longer and thereby take the place of a larger amount of nitrogenous concentrates, which are relatively more expensive than corn. Farmers' Home Journal.

Children Cry
FOR FLETCHER'S
CASTORIA

MICHIGAN FARMERS TO BUILD RAILROAD

Unique Project Backed Entirely
by Local Capital Without
Bond Issue.

Milwaukee, Wis.—The growing business of Western Michigan farmers with Milwaukee and the West, has resulted in a project for a most unique railroad, one built by the farmers under a co-operative plan, without Wall Street money and without watered stock, and almost without the issuance of bonds. At Muskegon the railroad will connect with a steamship line to Milwaukee, where the fruit and farm products of the farmers will be shipped to the West. Milwaukee takes almost the entire output of the farms of this region, which have so far no adequate outlet to this market. Here in brief are the features of this company's plan of building and operation: Minus promoters, in the usually accepted sense of the word, without a bond issue or with the bond issue so small it will never become a menace to the road; no freeze-outs of minor stockholders, provision being made for minority representation, directors' meetings to be held on European plan, with public sessions; to be built without appeal for Wall Street money; a road of, by and for the people of Michigan built with money furnished by its people.

Already backed by several thousand farmers and business men and all residing in Western Michigan, with the company incorporated with a capital of \$1,000,000, with the right of way practically secured and franchises voted by the people in all localities, the Muskegon, Saginaw Trans-Michigan Railway seems an assured success. Unlike other roads that have entered this part of the state during recent years the Muskegon-Saginaw Company is asking no bonus. None will be supplied. Mile after mile of right of way has been donated. Options have been secured for terminal properties. Many farmers, eager to see their road go through a country practically without transportation facilities, have pledged themselves to give aid in the grading of a right of way in their particular localities.

No particular individual is to profit from the building of this road. No set of persons will be given stock. The directors are of the opinion that an honestly capitalized road proposition is as good as any other money making project, and they are willing as a result, to invest their money in it, and that heavily.

Chamberlain's Cough Remedy—The Mothers' Favorite.

"I give Chamberlain's Cough Remedy to my children when they have colds or coughs," writes Mrs. Verne Shaffer, Vandergrift, Pa. "It always helps them and is far superior to any other cough medicine I have used. I advise anyone in need of such a medicine to give it a trial." For sale by all dealers.

Arms and the Man.

Among the unexpected developments of the war, one has been more amazing than the unflinching steadiness with which the citizen soldiers of the warring nations, and especially those engaged on the western battlefields, have faced the murderous attack of modern weapons, whether by the magazine rifle, the machine gun, the searching shrapnel, or the shell.

So accustomed have we become, through the daily testimony of eyewitnesses, to the more-than-human courage with which frail flesh and blood is facing day in day out, and for weeks together, the tornado of lead and steel which sweeps over the modern battlefield, that we are forgetting that only yesterday we were all saying that this miracle could not be. Had not the military experts themselves assured us that the accuracy and volume of modern rifle, machine-gun, and shrapnel fire could be brought to face the tempest in a frontal attack in the open?

And yet this very thing had happened—not merely once, to be written into the chronicles of a nation's sublime heroics, but everywhere and every day throughout that far-flung battle line on which Teuton is locked in the death-grip with Frank and Briton.

Murvelous, also, is the fact that this matchless courage is being displayed, not by the toughened veterans of a long campaign, not by professional soldiers, steered and tempered by the discipline of barracks and camp, but by work a day laymen, called at a minute's notice from the peaceful routine of their daily lives, and told to rush "into the jaws of Hell."

Consider them, as they advance through the zone of death, compact, unwavering, and with every emotion

save that of fear shinning in their eyes. They have come, not from that snug shelter of the camp, but from the endless misery of the trenches in which, when man was not lashing them with lead and iron, nature has whipped them out with wind and sleet and pitiless rains. Soldier, unfed, cold and weary, they face the multiplied savagery of modern artillery with a heroism that the veterans of Napoleon, Blucher, and Wellington can scarce have equaled in the days of the less murderous smooth-bore and muzzle loading musket.

Man need not be brutal to be physically brave.

Never, since the time when men first marched into battle, have armies taken the field in which there was such a high average of education and refinement as in these contending hosts of the French and Belgian battle grounds. Among these four or more millions of men, we doubt if a corporal's guard can be found that is not able to read and write. And the grade of culture extends from that of the State schools up to the highest erudition of the colleges and universities.

War may be brutal; but the deeds of the citizen-soldier in this unparalleled test of the twentieth century, have proved that there is not the remotest relation between brutality and bravery. Rather, we have learned that the mental, moral, and artistic uplift of the age we live in, so far from the stripping race of the sterner qualities of manhood, has stiffened immeasurably its pluck, tenacity, and courage.—Scientific American.

Your Cold Is Dangerous—Break It Up—Now.

A Cold is readily catching. A run-down system is susceptible to Germs. You owe it to yourself and to others of your household to fight the Germs at once. Dr. Bell's Pine-Tar-Honey is fine for Colds and Coughs. It loosens the Mucous, stops the Cough and soothes the Lungs. It's guaranteed. Only 25c at your Druggist.

The Cyprian Honey Bee.

The Cyprian bee, so called because their natural home is in the island of Cyprus, closely resembles the Italian variety. It would be better to say that the Italian resembles the Cyprian, as the former are descendants of the latter. The Cyprians are said to be an offspring of the Syrian or Holy Land bees. This assumption is made from the fact that human migrations were always to the westward and that the bees were probably carried along, forming new varieties on account of the changes caused by new environment.

While the Cyprian and Italian bees are alike in many respects, they can be easily recognized as different varieties. The former is smaller and the under side of the body is yellow clear to the tip. Also there is a bright yellow covered tip on the thorax. They are excellent honey gatherers as they have very long tongues. They are even more active than the Italians. One drawback is that their energy is always directed toward honey gathering, but sometimes toward hunting trouble. They fill the comb very full of honey, but cap thinly, giving the honey the watery appearance of that put up by the Italian bee. It is of very good quality, however.

The queens are very prolific and continue to lay eggs during times when nectar secretion is scarce, and sometimes during the winter. Although this may maintain numbers it is not a desirable trait. A large number of queens are reared and in consequence. Other good qualities of this variety are tendency to stay in the hive during bad or windy weather, and defensive powers, as they defend their lives, with ease against robbers. In spite of their many good qualities they have never found favor in this country on account of their wicked disposition. If it were not for this they would undoubtedly be one of the leading varieties. They cannot be handled at all without using extreme care, and then the operator receives a few stings as a general rule. Smoke seems to irritate them, and if too much is used they swarm up and sting whatever they happen to collide with. Too often this is the operator.

D. A. Jones and Frank Denton introduced them into this country from Cyprus, the first importation being in 1889. There are only a few of them in the country now, as becomen do not like them on account of difficulty in handling.

Cross breeding with the Italian does not seem to have marked effect, but produces a bee with a more restless disposition than the pure Italian.

It is not advisable for a farmer to keep Cyprians because they will be causing no end of trouble, being as pugnacious. There are other gentler varieties which are just about as good for producing honey as the Cyprians.—L. R. Vance, Student in Entomology.

THE TRUTH!

The world will be grabbing for food. Now is your chance. We have the right tools—the John Deere line of Implements.

Williams & Miller
BEAVER DAM, KY.

NEW INSURANCE AGENCY

I have recently purchased from A. C. Yeiser his recording Agencies for the following Fire Insurance Companies: Continental, Hartford, Aetna, Phoenix and Fidelity, underwriters, which includes the business written in all the towns and villages in Ohio county. These are all old line Insurance Companies and I will be pleased to hear from anyone in need of Insurance. Respectfully,

E. E. BIRKHEAD, - Hartford, Ky.

WANTED

One dealer or agent in your city and vicinity to sell Evinrude Detachable Rowboat and Canoe Motors, which are advertised in all reputable magazines of the world. This advertising campaign reaches thousands who have use for portable and detachable rowboat motors, but who would have no use for launches on account of lack of time and no summer homes. Write promptly for particulars as to how representatives are co-operated with and protected. Begin operations at once so as to obtain the full benefit of the season.

EVINRUDE MOTOR COMPANY
292 Walker Street, MILWAUKEE, WISCONSIN

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A Test for Liver Complaint—Mentally Unhappy, Physically Dull.

The Liver, sluggish and inactive, first shows itself in a mental state—unhappy and critical. Never is there joy in living, as when the Stomach and Liver are doing their work. Keep your liver active and healthy by using Dr. King's New Life Pills; they empty the bowels freely, tone up your Stomach, cure your Constipation and purify the Blood. 25c at Druggists. Bucklen's Arnica Salve excellent for Piles.

Children Cry
FOR FLETCHER'S
CASTORIA

The Horse's Board Bill.
Washington, D. C., Dec. 10.—The United States Department of Agriculture has just completed figuring the board bill of the American horse and finds that he consumes \$16.67 worth of corn, \$7.77 of oats, 65 cents of barley and \$14.30 worth of hay annually. He eats 29 bushels of corn, 21 of oats, one bushel of barley and one and one-fifth tons of hay each year. There are about 35,000,000 horses and mules on the farms of the United States and their annual feed bill is \$984,634,000. The total bushels, 525,000,000 bushels of oats, 27,000,000 bushels of barley and 29,797,000 tons of hay.

Dealers Wanted

WE WANT a wholesale DEALER in each town in Southern Ohio, adjacent territory in W. Virginia, Southern Indiana and entire State of Kentucky to take on our line of LEWIS, ALLEN and HETZ automobiles. Our cars are ALL good, satisfy the owners, and you make MONEY. From \$275 up; also one at \$495. This is a good chance for an established Auto Dealer to take on a quick-selling line of popular cars, or for a live hustler with a little money and backing to get into a first class money-making business. Write quick for particulars to the Factory Representatives—KENTON MOTORS COMPANY, 214 E. Ninth St., Cincinnati, Ohio.

Allen "37" \$495

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As a medicinal antiseptic for douches in treating catarrh, inflammation or ulceration of nose, throat, and that caused by feminine ill it has no equal. For ten years the Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co. has recommended Paxtine in their private correspondence with women, which proves its superiority. Women who have been cured say it is "worth its weight in gold." At druggists, 50c. large box, or by mail. The Paxton Toilet Co., Boston, Mass.

The Thrice-a-Week Edition
Of The New York World

Practically a Daily at The Price of a Weekly. No other Newspaper in the World Gives so Much at so Low a Price.

The year 1914 has been the most extraordinary in the history of modern times. It has witnessed the outbreak of the great European war, a struggle so titanic that it makes all others look small.

You live in momentous times, and you should not miss any of the tremendous events that are occurring. No other newspaper will inform you with the promptness and cheapness of the Thrice-a-Week edition of the New York World. Moreover, a year's subscription to it will take you far into our next Presidential campaign.

The Thrice-A-Week World's regular subscription price is only \$1.00 per year, and this pays for 156 papers. We offer this unequalled newspaper and THE HARTFORD REPUBLICAN together for one year for \$1.65. The regular subscription price of the two papers is \$2.00.

NATION'S LABOR PROBLEM

Over a million and a half Women Work as Farm Hands in the United States.

By Peter Radford
Editor National Farmers' Union.

Our government never faced so tremendous a problem as that now lying dormant at the doors of Congress and the legislatures, and which, when aroused, will shake this nation from center to circumference, and make civilization hide its face in shame. That problem is women in the field. The last Federal census reports show we now have 1,514,000 women working in the field, most of them south of the Mason and Dixon line. There were approximately a million negro slaves working in the fields when liberated by the emancipation proclamation. We have freed our slaves and our women have taken their places in bondage. We have broken the shackles off the negroes and welded them upon our daughters.

The Chain-Gang of Civilization.

A million women in bondage in the southern fields form the chain-gang of civilization—the industrial tragedy of the age. There is no overseer quite so cruel as that of unrestrained greed, no whip that stings like the lash of suborned destiny, and no auctioneer's block quite so revolting as that of organized avarice.

The president of the United States was recently landed by the press, and very properly so, for suggesting mediation between the engineers and railroad managers in adjusting their schedule of time and pay. The engineers threatened to strike if their wages were not increased from approximately ten to eleven dollars per day and service reduced from ten to eight hours and a similar readjustment of the overtime schedule. Our women are working in the field, many of them barefooted, for less than 50 cents per day, and their schedule is the rising sun and the evening star, and after the day's work is over they milk the cows, slop the hogs and rock the baby to sleep. Is anyone mediating over their problems, and to whom shall they threaten a strike?

Congress has listened approvingly to those who toil at the forge and behind the counter, and many of our statesmen have smiled at the threats and have fanned the flame of unrest among industrial laborers. But women are as surely the final victims of industrial warfare as they are the burden-bearers in the war between nations, and those who arbitrate and mediate the differences between capital and labor should not forget that when the expenses of any industry are unnecessarily increased, society foots the bill by drafting a new consignment of women from the home to the field.

Pinch No Crumb From Women's Crust of Bread.

No financial award can be made without some one footing the bill, and we commend to those who accept the responsibility of the distribution of industrial justice, the still small voice of the woman in the field as she pleads for mercy, and we beg that they pinch no crumb from her crust of bread or put another patch upon her ragged garments. We beg that they listen to the scream of horror from the eagle on every American dollar that is wrung from the brow of toiling women and hear the Goddess of Justice hiss at a verdict that increases the want of woman to satisfy the greed of man.

The women behind the counter and in the factory cry aloud for sympathy and the press thunders out in their defense and the pulpit pleads for mercy, but how about the woman in the field? Will not these powerful exponents of human rights turn their talent, energy and influence to her relief? Will the Goddess of Liberty enthroned at Washington hold the calloused hand and soothe the feverish brow of her sex who sows and reaps the nation's harvest or will she permit the male of the species to shove women—weak and weary—from the bread-line of industry to the back alleys of poverty?

Women and Children First.
The census enumerators tell us that of the 1,514,000 women who work in the fields as farm hands 400,000 are sixteen years of age and under. What is the final des-

tiny of a nation whose future mothers spend their girlhood days behind the plow, pitching hay and hauling manure, and what is to become of womanly culture and refinement that grace the home, charm society and enthrone man to leap to glory in noble achievements if our daughters are raised in the society of the ox and the companionship of the plow?

In that strata between the ages of sixteen and forty-five are 950,000 women working as farm hands and many of them with suckling babes juggling at their breast, as drenched in perspiration, they wield the scythe and guide the plow. What is to become of that nation where poverty breeds the crowns of the queens of the home; despair hurls a mother's love from its throne and hunger drives innocent children from the school-room to the hoe?

The census bureau shows that 155,000 of these women are forty-five years of age and over. There is no more pitiful sight in civilization than these saintly mothers of Israel stooped with age, drudging in the field from sun until sun and at night drenching their dingy pillows with the tears of despair as their aching hearts take it all to God in prayer. Civilization strikes them a blow when it should give them a crown, and their only friend is He who broke bread with beggars and said: "Come unto me all ye that are weary and heavy laden and I will give you rest."

Oh, America! the land of the free and the home of the brave; the world's custodian of civility, the champion of human rights and the defender of the oppressed—shall we permit our maidens fair to be torn from the hearthstone by the ruthless hand of destiny and chained to the plow? Shall we permit our faithful wives, whom we covenanted with God to cherish and protect, to be hurled from the home to the harvest field, and our mothers dear to be driven from the old arm chair to the cotton patch?

In rescuing our citizens from the forces of civilization, can we not apply to our fair Dixieland the rule of the sea—"women and children first?"

There must be a readjustment of the wage scale of industry so that the woman can be taken from the field or given a reasonable wage for her services. Perhaps the issue has never been fairly raised, but the Farmers' Union, with a membership of ten million, puts its organized forces squarely behind the issue and we now enter upon the docket of civilization the case of "The Woman in the Field" and demand an immediate trial.

Over-production and crop mortgage force the farmers into ruinous competition with each other. The remedy lies in organization and in co-operation in marketing.

Old men have visions, young men have dreams. Successful farmers plow deep while slingshards sleep.

Whatever change the tenant farmer makes, it is bound to be for the better—it couldn't be for the worse.

The soil is like a man's bank account. It can soon be exhausted by withdrawing and never depositing.

The growing of legumes will retard soil depletion and greatly add to its power to produce.

Education is a developing of the mind, not a stuffing of the memory. Digest what you read.

Keep It Handy for Rheumatism.

No use to squirm and wince and try to wear out your Rheumatism. It will wear you out instead. Apply some Sloan's Liniment. Need not rub it in—just let it penetrate all through the affected parts, relieve the soreness and draw the pain. You get ease at once and feel so much better you want to go right out and tell other sufferers about Sloan's. Get a bottle of Sloan's Liniment for 25 cents of any druggist and have it in the house—against Colds, Sore and Swollen Joints, Lumbago, Sciatica and like ailments. Your money back if not satisfied, but it does give almost instant relief. Buy a bottle to-day.

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For Infants and Children.
The Kind You Have Always Bought
Bears the Signature of *Wm. D. Gifford*

EUROPEAN WAR SHATTERS KING COTTON'S THRONE

FLEECY STAPLE MUST PAY RANSOM INTO THE COFFERS OF WAR.

Nation Rings With Cries of Stricken Industry.

By Peter Radford.
Editor National Farmers' Union.

King Cotton has suffered more from the European war than any other agricultural product on the American continent. The shells of the belligerents have burst over his throne, frightening his subjects and shattering his markets, and, panic-stricken, the nation cries out "God save the king."

People from every walk of life have contributed their mite toward rescue work. Society has danced before the king; milady-lady has decreed that the family wardrobe shall contain only cotton goods; the press has pleaded with the public to "buy a bale"; bankers have been formulating holding plans; congress and legislative bodies have deliberated over relief measures; statesmen and writers have grown eloquent expounding the inalienable rights of "His Majesty" and presenting schemes for preserving the financial integrity of the stricken staple, but the sword of Europe has proved mightier than the pen of America in fixing value upon this product of the sunny south. Prices have been bayoneted, values riddled and markets decimated by the battling hosts of the eastern hemisphere until the American farmer has suffered a war loss of \$400,000,000, and a bale of cotton brave enough to enter an European port must pay a ransom of half its value or go to prison until the war is over.

Hope of the Future Lies in Co-operation.

The Farmers' Union, through the columns of the press, wants to thank the American people for the friendship, sympathy and assistance given the cotton farmers in the hour of distress and to direct attention to co-operative methods necessary to permanent assist the marketing of all farm products.

The present emergency presents as grave a situation as ever confronted the American farmer and from the viewpoint of the producer, would seem to justify extraordinary relief measures, even to the point of bending the constitution and straining business rules in order to lift a portion of the burden off the backs of the farmer, for unless something is done to check the invasion of the war forces upon the cotton fields, the pathway of the European pestilence on this continent will be strewn with mortgage homes and famine and poverty will stalk over the southland, filling the highways of industry with refugees and the bankruptcy court with prisoners.

All calamities teach us lessons and the present crisis serves to illuminate the frailties of our marketing methods and the weakness of our credit system, and out of the financial anguish and travail of the cotton farmer will come a volume of discussion and a mass of suggestions and finally a solution of this, the biggest problem in the economic life of America, if, indeed, we have not already laid the foundation for at least temporary relief.

More Pharoahs Needed in Agriculture.

Farm products have no credit and perhaps can never have on a permanent and satisfactory basis unless we build warehouses, cold storage plants, elevators, etc., for without storage and credit facilities, the south is compelled to dump its crop on the market at harvest time. The Farmers' Union in the cotton producing states have for the past ten years persistently advocated the construction of storage facilities. We have built during this period 2,000 warehouses with a capacity of approximately 4,000,000 bales and looking backward the results

would seem encouraging, but looking forward, we are able to lose less than one-third of the crop and warehouses without a credit system lose 90 per cent of their usefulness. The problem is a gigantic one—too great for the farmer to solve unaided. He must have the assistance of the banker, the merchant and the government.

In production we have reached the high water mark of perfection in the world's history, but our

marketing methods are most primitive. In the dawn of history we find agriculture plowing with a forked stick but with a system of warehouses under governmental supervision that made the Egyptians the marvel of civilization, for who has not admired the vision of Joseph and applauded the wisdom of Pharaoh for storing the surplus until demanded by the consumer, but in this age we have too many Josephs who dream and not enough Pharaohs who build.

Mrs. McClain's Experience With Croup.

"When my boy, Ray, was small he was subject to croup, and I was always alarmed at such times. Chamberlain's Cough Remedy proved far better than any other for this trouble. It always relieved him quickly. I am never without it in the house for I know it is a positive cure for croup," writes Mrs. W. R. McClain, Hallsville, Pa. For sale by all dealers.

The Habits of Working Men.

A professor of Columbia University has just completed a test of character of 1000 working men of different sections of the United States and his report reveals some interesting tendencies of the average laborer.

Prominent among his discoveries was the revelation that nine men in every ten laborers occupy a large amount of their spare time in reading the newspapers, and that this number of them are subscribers to their local publications.

Next to the times spent with his family the American laborer divides his spare moments in visiting friends and in reading newspapers.

Of the thousand men investigated, 29 nationalities and 164 occupations were represented, and 300 of them belonged to trade unions. There were 580 church members, while 420 did not profess religion. Six men in every ten are regular patrons of the picture shows and only three in ten used intoxicants in any form.

Taking the one thousand men investigated as a fair example of the average laborer, the American workman reveals the strongest social spirit of that of any civilized nation on the globe.

Prompt Action Will Stop Your Cough.

When you first catch a cold (often indicated by a sneeze or cough), break it up at once. The idea that "It does not matter" often leads to serious complications. The remedy which immediately and easily penetrates the lining of the throat is the kind demanded. Dr. King's New Discovery soothes the irritation, loosens the phlegm. You feel better at once. "It seemed to reach the very spot of my Cough" is one of many honest testimonials. 50c at your druggist.

Children Cry FOR FLETCHER'S CASTORIA

Ponto General Grant's Dog.

Ponto was the St. Bernard dog who enjoyed the confidence and friendship of no less a celebrity than General U. S. Grant, who brought him to this country from France in 1877, when he was but a few months old. As it is against the rules of the ship to accommodate dogs among the passengers, the General carried the puppy on board in his coat pocket, intending to keep him hidden in his stateroom until New York was reached.

But the captain learned of the dog's presence shortly after leaving port and would have cast him into the sea had it not been for the earnest protest of the General and other passengers. Ponto was given the freedom of the ship and completely won the captain over by his graceful antics.

He was General Grant's constant companion for eight years, up to the time of the latter's death, in 1885. He accompanied the General on his walks, and, when the latter became wasted and weakened by the disease that caused his death that he could not leave the piazza of the cottage he occupied at Mt. McGregor, Ponto passed whole days dozing and watching beside the chair of his dying master, as if he realized that they soon must part and was determined to remain faithful to the end.

After General Grant's death Ponto began to mope, and, having no suitable place to keep him, Mrs. Grant sent him to the country place of General Adam Badeau, at Halls Falls, in the Catskills. He became the companion and friend of his new master who left instructions at his death that when Ponto, in his turn, passed away, he should be buried by the roadside, in what is now Onteora Park, and that a monument with a suitable inscription should be erected to mark his grave. The lettering on the stone shows that the dog was born a Chamoull, in 1877, and that he died in Tannersville in 1898.—Our Dumb Animals.



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From the foundation of the State to the present time—The only complete collection in existence

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All of the Vital Statistics of Kentucky.
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TELEPHONES.

Commercial 123
Farmers' Journal 25

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 11.

Has the policy of "watchful waiting" been abandoned for one to "let the devil take the hindmost?"

The Louisville Times pays this paper a compliment, by using our editorial on the road question as a text for a column article.

We tipped it off proper, when we predicted that Governor McCreary would not call a special session of the legislature. He has had a world of experience in his history.

President and the Democratic Congress have promised not to "bother business" this session. That will be easy now. You must first find and catch the hare before skinning it.

At the late Suffragette Convention held in Nashville one of the principal spirits was a lady by the name of Catt. Generally speaking they don't have to be designated by such a name.

If Mr. Bryan drives all the whiskey men out of the Democratic party and Col. Watterson succeeds with his rule, that no prohibitionist can be a Democrat, that party will be reduced to where it can sympathize with the Progressives.

Looks like the Democrats in Indiana just can't stand "prosperity." Recently nearly all the State officers, including the Lieutenant Governor, have been indicted for aiding in padding pay rolls and the State treasury has lost something like \$100,000, through this dishonesty.

In no State where women have been given the right to vote has it made any difference in a vote on prohibition. In every instance where local option, or state-wide prohibition, has been carried, it would have been carried by the men anyway. While in California the vote shows that more women voted wet than dry.

A special grand jury at Frankfort has indicted Clerk Byars for embezzling the State tax on automobiles and for destroying the records. Not long ago a grand jury indicted the Secretary of State, but he was promptly acquitted. If they keep it up they may eventually find the guilty man.

Out in Arizona a sheriff resigned rather than execute several men whom twelve men thought they had a right to say should die. The world is moving in the right direction on the question of capital punishment. While over in Europe thousands are being murdered, yet they are not disarmed and their hands tied behind them. Long before the close of this century, no State in this Union will have upon its statutes a provision for this disgraceful relic of the dark ages.

Congress is in session again. It is the same body which passed the new tariff measure, which promised so much and has realized so little for the people. We offer this advice to the Congress as an atonement for past sins, on its death bed: repeal the present tariff act; re-enact the old law or something similar; cut down expenses; abolish needless offices and repeal the war tax measure. Adjourn. This will give entire satisfaction to an overwhelming majority of your suffering countrymen.

The late, and unlamented Augustus E. Willson has crawled out from under that 32,000 plurality long enough to protest against any intimation by the Courier-Journal, or anyone else, that he did not put down the Night Riders with his State militia. To every one else in Kentucky the joke is apparent. The militia boys did the best they could, but they accomplished nothing toward suppressing the Night Riders and Willson ought to have been impeached for exceeding his authority in ordering them into counties where the local authorities had not requested

ed them, and putting the State Treasury in the hole some \$200,000. When it comes to policing the State with the Kentucky militia it must be remembered that if the entire strength is on duty, it will give about one man to a voting precinct. Nothing ever came of the Willson campaign with the soldiers, except the increase in State debt. He was inflated with his self importance, and had an unquenchable desire to show his authority. In his palmy days, that side of him was developed to an extent that would have qualified him for the Kaiser's job.

Tuesday's Courier-Journal contained a voluminous editorial against what the able editor termed 'frustrating the United States.' The article is based on an effort upon the part of certain Congressmen to have an investigation into the question of our ability to defend ourselves against an enemy, provided with the modern implements of warfare. The writer thinks we should let matters drift until we are attacked. We mustn't make any powder or 'rattle any sabers' until the enemy is upon us. That is the policy which is making it hard for England now. Her leaders warned her some years ago, but they were laughed out of court. No one would dare attack England or provoke her to war. This was the answer to Lord Roberts and others when they predicted the present conditions. Suppose England had no help from other countries. In this crisis, which, while nothing like as well prepared as Germany, had the benefit of compulsory service. England would already have been overrun by the armies of the Kaiser. The United States wants no wars, expects no wars. Neither did Belgium. Suppose we are insulted by a first-class power. Suppose our marines should be arrested by soldiers of a first-class power, as was done by the Huerta crowd at Tampico. Would we do less than we did then? We would like the Courier-Journal to tell us what we would do and how we would do it. Maybe he would send the 1st Regiment, Ky. State Guards to invade 'em, or snipe 'em.

"HORSE SENSE."

Under the above head the Louisville Times of Thursday Dec. 3, prints the following editorial from this paper with accompanying comment:

"Says the Hartford Republican:

"In another column appears an article on the road question, from the Courier-Journal, which is well worth the attention of all our county readers. It is up to the various counties to take advantage of the State aid which is extended through a special tax. Unless we provide a fund, although we help to pay this State tax of 5 cents, we can never get anything in return. Sooner or later we will be compelled to vote a bond issue, if we are ever to build roads in Ohio county, and we might as well get in the proper frame of mind to consider it. It is not a popular thing to advocate, but it is bound to come, and it ought not to make any man's taxes any greater. Under the present system of road working the money is wasted without any permanent roads, and the same old mudholes are to doctor every year."

There is no "fine writing" discernible in the foregoing paragraph. There is, however, a deal of horse sense, and horse sense is now the one thing needful to build good roads in Ohio as in every county in the State. As the Republican says, the 5 cents tax on the \$100 has to be paid by Ohio county, whether it takes advantage of the State aid law or not. If it does, Ohio county will have two dollars for every dollar it now has for the building of roads, and the roads, when built, will be good roads or the Governor and his appointees in the Bureau of Roads can be made to tell the reason why. If it does not, some other county will get the benefit of Ohio's contribution to the State aid fund.

Ohio county, as are some 119 other counties in the State, is wasting money under the present system of road working. The county is without "a permanent road and there are the same old mudholes to doctor every year." That's the plan Kentucky has been following for the last seventy-five years, ever since State aid was abandoned. The figures now amount to something like \$2,000,000 a year, with no permanent roads to show except those built with State aid a century ago. It was to stop waste, to insure permanent roads, to see to it that every county got \$2 of honest work for every \$1 raised by it, and that the county as a whole, not some politically favored section, got the benefit of the roads when built, that the State aid law was enacted.

The Republican is right in one other statement. "Sooner or later Ohio county will be compelled to vote a bond issue."

Sooner or later the majority of the counties will be bound to do the same thing. There are a few counties like Jefferson that can put up

dollar for dollar without raising taxes. There are some counties, where popular subscriptions will help out. The great mass will either have to increase their tax rate and build a few miles of road each year until their total is complete or they can issue bonds, complete their entire county road system at one time and enter on the immediate and permanent enjoyment that good roads bring with them. The money from the State will come pretty close to taking care of the interest on a bond issue of \$200,000. The increase in land values, in farm products and the saving in farm animals will put a dollar in the farmer's pocket for every mill that he takes out in increased taxes to refund the bond issue.

To The Times' way of thinking, the editor of the Hartford Republican the situation sized up 'just about right.'"

Master Commissioner's Sale.

Ohio Circuit Court, Kentucky.
C. M. Barnett, Admr.,
of the estate of Ben
Neighbors, deceased. Plaintiff.
vs.
Bell Neighbors, et al., Defendants.

By virtue of a judgment and order of sale of the Ohio Circuit Court rendered at the October term 1914, in the above cause, for the purpose of paying the debts of decedent and dividing the remainder, if any, among the defendants as their respective interests may appear, after paying the cost herein incurred and a reasonable

attorney's fee for plaintiff, I will offer for sale by public auction at the court house in Hartford on Monday, the 4th day of January, 1915, about one o'clock p. m., upon a credit of six and twelve months, the following described property to-wit:
Being a tract or parcel of land in Ohio County, Kentucky, bounded and described as follows:
On the North by the lands of Babbitt; on the West by the lands of Calloway; on the South by the lands of Virge Renfrow, and on the East by the lands of Sam Smallwood. Containing about 84 acres, and which land was inherited by decedent from his father and was in the possession of decedent at the time of his death and has been in the actual possession of decedent continuously for more than 25 years.

In making the sale ordered I will first sell all of said land subject to the widow's homestead and if it does not bring a sufficient amount to pay the debts of decedent and the costs of this action, then I will sell 20 acres outright, which 20 acre tract is bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at Mrs. Harriett Babbitt's west corner; thence W. to Ike Brown's corner, a beech; thence with Brown's line North, so as to include enough to make 20 acres on the south end of Ben Neighbor's land, and being a part of the above tract of land described herein.

The purchaser will be required to execute bond with approved security

immediately after sale.
This 9th day of December, 1914.
ERNEST E. BIRKHEAD,
Master Commissioner.
HEAVRIN & KIRK,
Attorneys.

FOR SALE.

Store house and stock of goods. House 20x60 feet with side room 12 feet wide. 6 room dwelling. All new buildings and good location. Also 70 acre farm, 50 acres good rich bottom, good dwelling and barn, with fencing and up-to-date repair. Will sell above property at a bargain.
A. M. WEATHERFORD,
Sunnydale, Ky.

New York "Pickings" are Slim.
New York, Dec.—More than 100 pickpockets unable to make a living by following their vocation, have turned temporarily honest within the past two months and have sought work, according to records made public today by the Department of Correction.

"Old-time pickpockets tell us," said Deputy Commissioner Lewis, "that by rifling fifty or sixty pockets a day they can make only \$15 or so a week. They used to be able to retire for a month after picking half a dozen pockets. Folks haven't carried money in their clothes recently. "Some of the pickpockets have turned gunmen. This may account in part of the so-called crime wave. If the situation continues all the pickpockets in the city probably will go out of business."

Farms for Sale.
Large and small farms at a bargain.
ELI WESLEY, Agt.,
Chamberland phone. Hartford, Ky.

GUNS! GUNS!



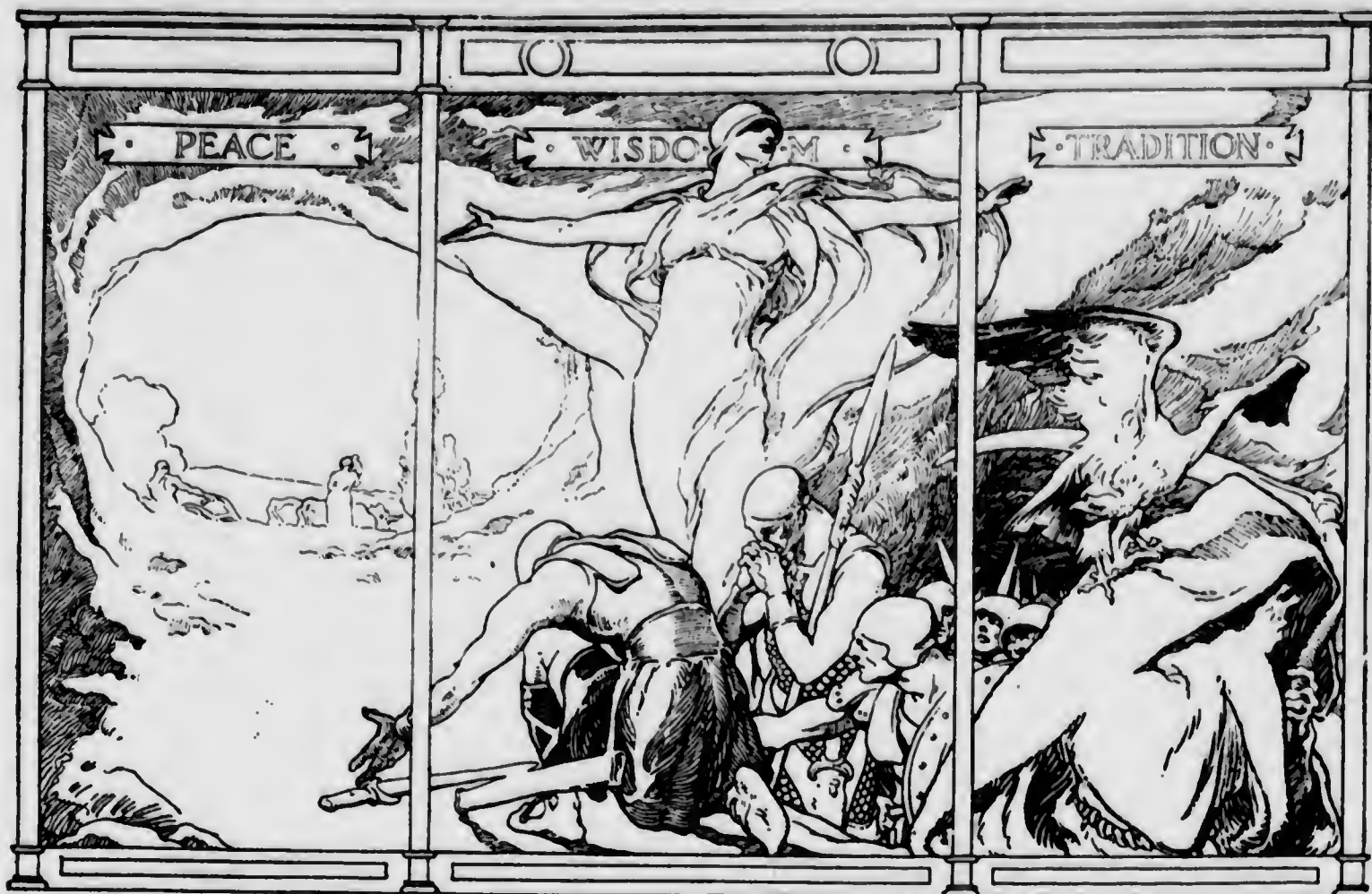
I carry in stock a large line of

Shot Guns, Rifles, Target Guns, Ammunition, Shells, Etc.

And respectfully request you to call and see the largest and best line of Shot Guns, Rifles, Ammunition, &c., ever brought to Hartford.

Goods the best and prices the lowest.

U. S. CARSON,
Groceryman
HARTFORD, KY.



Copyright Hart Schaffner & Marx

Wisdom leads the fighting men out of the cave of Tradition to look on the vision of Peace: the ploughman, the woman and child.

You ought to be thankful that you're a citizen of a nation that is not at war

You ought to get some comfort, in such times as these, by contrasting your good fortune in this respect with the sorrows of our fellowmen across the sea.

We should be thankful for the crops we have harvested, for our ability to provide food and clothes for those depending upon us.

Considering everything, we're all of us pretty well off.

We must push on doing as best we can our daily work. The duty of this Store is to supply the Men of this country with

HART SCHAFFNER & MARX SUITS AND OVERCOATS, KING QUALITY SHOES, LIBERTY BRAND HATS, best makes of SHIRTS, UNDERWEAR, NECKWEAR and HOSIERY. We're doing it.

E. P. BARNES & BROTHER,

The Home of Hart Schaffner & Marx Clothes

Beaver Dam, - Kentucky.

Our December SALE!

Is now in full blast, at a time when folks most need the Goods. Be wise and get your Winter Merchandise at a lower price than ever before at this season. Sale continues to Tuesday, Dec. 15th. Remember the date and don't forget that **IT PAYS TO TRADE WITH A HOUSE THAT SAVES YOU MONEY.**

FAIR & Co.
THE FAIR DEALERS



For neatness, comfort and lasting qualities, get Peters "Weatherbird" Diamond Brand School Shoes. None better. Come let us supply you with a pair and be convinced.

HUB CLOTHING CO.,
HARTFORD, KY.

Fruit baskets—why, I guess SO, a large shipment just in.
ILER & BLACK.

Messrs. John Phipps, Jr., and Rhoda Ashley spent the day in Livermore Wednesday.

For a birthday present an Eastman Kodak is the rage. A big line at J. B. TAPPAN'S.
1914

Oh, you mince meat pit! We have the mince meat, 2-lbs. for 25c.
ILER & BLACK.

Eyes tested and glasses fitted at J. B. TAPPAN'S, Jeweler & Optician.
1914

Don't fail to see our line of Candies—"some pumpkin."
ILER & BLACK.

A big line of Christmas staples—Holiday Goods, Toys, &c.—At Ohio County Drug Co.

Just in—barrel new Kraut and Jumbo pickles. Sweet pickles, too.
ILER & BLACK.

Mrs. T. V. Joiner, Madisonville, was the guest of friends in Hartford several days this week.

Mr. Jno. T. Moore, Cashier Bond Tie Co., Elizabethtown, was here the first of the week on business.

Mrs. E. W. Ford and daughter, Anna Belle, who have been the guests of relatives in Owensboro, have returned home.

We have a complete line of groceries, and now is the time to get your supplies for Xmas, before the rush.
ACTON BROS.

Read the announcement of West Kentucky Seminary in this issue. This school offers some fine inducements for the next term.

Bring your corn to W. E. Ellis, the Feed and Produce Man, on Wednesday and Saturday of each week and have it crushed or chopped into feed.
1914

Xmas comes but once a year, so don't forget that best girl. Remember her with a nice box of candy or fruit basket. All prices at Iler & Black's.

I keep fresh corn meal in stock, bolted or unbolted, at all times.
W. E. ELLIS,
Feed and Produce Man,
Hartford, Ky.
1914

A. A. Brown, who was brought here under arrest by Sheriff S. O. Keown Monday from Owensboro, charged with a serious offense, gave bond Tuesday and his trial was set for a day in January.

I will exchange meal, bolted or unbolted, for corn six days in the week. Will give meal made out of your own corn on Wednesdays and Saturdays.
W. E. ELLIS,
Feed and Produce Man,
Hartford, Ky.
1914

Xmas gods are coming in fast, and folks are having presents laid back, which is the proper thing to do this year, especially as the war will limit many articles of our line. But as ever, the main place for the best presents will be at J. B. TAPPAN'S.
1914

Mr. M. W. Barnard returned Tuesday from Edmonson county, where he has been engaged in locating a well for the Edmonson Oil and Gas Co. He reports the prospects fine for a great strike in that locality. The location is in the South-eastern part of the county about four miles from Brownsville. The company is composed of prominent capitalists of Louisville. Work will begin on a test well about the 15th of this month and Curry and Morrison have the contract. Mr. Barnard says the Chester group of rock is on the surface there and at many places saturated with oil. The folds are very pronounced. The company has leases on 5,000 acres.

IMPORTANT NOTICE

The Farm Agency of the Continental Fire Insurance Co., of Hartford, Connecticut, formerly represented by A. C. Yeiser, has been transferred to me. I also have the Agency for the Recording business in the following companies: Continental, Hartford, Aetna, Phoenix, and Fidelity underwriters, which includes the business written in all towns in Ohio County.

These are all old line Insurance Companies.

I will be glad to have you call on me or I will see you at your home for anything in the insurance line.

E. E. BIRKHEAD,
Hartford, Ky.
Office Phone, No. 66.
Residence Phone, No. 41.

We Hereby Notify You

That we have not joined the class of pessimist, who are saying there will not be any Xmas presents sold this year, for money is scarce and everything is gone to the bad. Everyone who knows anything, know that the prosperity of our country is based on crop conditions. Then if you read, you know that this year's crop is the bumper in the history of our country, so that is why we have made this year no exception in increasing the quality and quantity of our Xmas line.

Our prices have always been lower on the same goods than those in larger cities, but this year we have made some marvelous reductions. You will be convinced by a visit to our place.

Now, we will not endeavor to enumerate the hundreds of things suitable for presents for anyone who you choose to give to, but a few are:

The new style Necklaces, Diamond Rings, Diamond Jewelry, Bracelets, Set Rings, Wedding Rings, Mesh Bags, Toilet and Manicure Sets, Cut Glass, Silverware, Watches and Fobs, Lockets, Cuff Buttons, a pair of Glasses for mother or father.

The most complete line of Eastman Kodaks, Films, Supplies and Carrying Cases ever found in a city as small as Hartford. These Kodaks, which are the best on earth, for if it's not an Eastman it's not a Kodak, make a present which has never failed to please.

It is useless to go further enumerating the many, many appropriate presents but earnestly urge you to at least make our store a visit simply for inspection. We will not urge you to buy, but say now that it is very unwise to put off shopping as late as usual, as many wholesale houses are out of many articles made in Europe now.

If you are in the market for a diamond we'll prove to you that we can save you BIG MONEY. Our diamonds come from J. R. Wood & SONS, N. Y., the largest and most reputable diamond cutters in the U. S. A.

J. B. TAPPAN,

The Reliable Jeweler & Optician.
HARTFORD, KENTUCKY

WEST KENTUCKY SEMINARY

AN ACCREDITED
COUNTY HIGH SCHOOL
BEAVER DAM, KY.

Training of teachers a specialty. An exceptionally well-trained instructor giving his entire time to this Department after Xmas. Daily class in Agriculture. Tuition, reasonable. Good, cheap board. Common school graduates get free tuition in High School.

Term Begins Jan. 4, 1915

For further particulars call on or address

J. LOGAN STILLWELL, President.

PAUL WOODWARD

HARTFORD, KY.

General Contractor and Builder

Dealer in Light Building Materials. Can save you money on Cement, Plastering, Roofing and in fact, everything which goes into a modern building. Concrete Silos. SEE HIM BEFORE MAKING YOUR PLANS.

125 acres 3 miles from Hartford.

All Rough river bottom land in the levee-protected district. Please write us if you want to sell or buy land.

HOLBROOK & PARKS, Agts.,
Hartford, Ky.

THEY COME A RNNING!



Your stock will come a running at feed time if the feed you give them is of the best quality. Why not give them **THE BEST FEED** obtainable? That is the only kind that I carry and at prices no higher than others ask for a much inferior article.

W. E. ELLIS

The Produce Merchant
HARTFORD, KENTUCKY.

When in Louisville

STOP AT THE

5th Avenue Hotel

FRANK ECKERT, Prop.
H. H. ECKERT, Mgr.

\$1 Up. European Plan

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

133 1-3 acres 1/2 mile from Hartford.
100 acres 3 miles from Hartford.
75 acres 3 miles from Hartford.

Hartford Republican.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 11.

Ohio County Drug Co.—Holiday Goods.

Candies of all kinds.
ILER & BLACK.

Lyon Brand Shoes.
HUB CLOTHING CO.

Mr. Earl Rickard, Livermore, was here this week.

Fireworks—yes, we have them.
ILER & BLACK.

Peter's Diamond Brand Shoes.
HUB CLOTHING CO.

C. O. Hunter made a trip to Louisville Saturday.

James Lyons was in Louisville this week on business.

New Orleans Molasses in barrel can be had at Acton Bros.

For Cook Stoves, Ranges and Heaters, call on Acton Bros.

Men's Suits and Overcoats.
HUB CLOTHING CO.

A. Barker, the Main Street merchant, is in Louisville on business.

For Candies, Fruits and Meats of all kinds.
ACTON BROS.

All kinds of good things for Xmas can be found at Iler & Black's.

Mr. Earl Barnes has returned from a prospecting trip to Kansas City.

We have a full line of Toys, and Holiday Notions.
ACTON BROS.

Buy your friend the latest book, just out.
ILER & BLACK.

See our big line of Men's Gloves.
HUB CLOTHING CO.

Get your Fruits and Nuts for your fruit cakes from Iler & Black.

American Wire Fence—none better—call on U. S. Carson, Hartford.

Celery and Cranberries with your turkey—so good.
ILER & BLACK.

Buy your wife a nice piece of furniture for Xmas. We have the goods.
ACTON BROS.

Get Paul Woodward's prices on Roofing and all kinds of Building Material.
1211

Grape Fruit, Oranges, Grapes, Bananas, Cocoanuts, Figs, Dates, Raisins, Candies and Nuts of all kinds.
ILER & BLACK.

LAND SALE FOR TAXES.

By virtue of taxes due me, the Sheriff of Ohio county, Kentucky, I will on the first Monday in January, 1915, expose at public sale at the court house door in Hartford, Kentucky, between the hours of 10 a. m. and 2 p. m., the following lands of so much thereof as may be necessary to produce the sums required, viz:

No. 1—East Hartford.	
Bennett, L. E., 50 a.	\$20.05
Booth, Mrs. J. J., 25 a.	5.62
Gray, J. Z., 53 a.	7.55
Henshaw, Henry, 2 a.	5.62
Hoover, L. C., 5 1/2 a.	2.95
Hoover, H. B., 40 a.	7.50
Hoover, Samuel, 40 a.	11.45
Lee, B. P., 60 a.	7.98
Madison, Dr. E. B., 1 town lot	20.52
McGee, A. L., 25 a.	100.10

No. 2—West Hartford.	
Brown, J. E., 75 a.	7.55
Brown, M. W., 75 a.	7.77
Brink, W. N., 1 town lot	8.22
Carpenter, J. C., 1 town lot	7.05
Davis, B. L., 75 a.	14.27
King, Daniel, 1 town lot	4.85
Morton, Bessie, 1 town lot	9.98
Ross, Mrs. D. C., 179 a.	30.79
Ward, C. W., 18 1/2 a.	6.91
Walker, R. D., 1 town lot	12.84

No. 3—Beda.	
Benton, J. W., 72 a.	8.21
Castell, H. M., 1 t. lot, 10 a.	4.32
Ferguson, John S., (W. M. Hudson agent) 40 a.	2.58
Foster, John P., 202 a.	92.39
Hoover, C. C., 50 a.	6.99
Hoover, L. C., 155 a.	17.89
Hier, Mrs. E. V., 1 town lot	2.95
Leisure, L. M., 42 a.	12.50
Leitch, E. J., 70 a.	11.43
Paris, J. M., 120 a.	14.01
C. W. Park, 30 a.	5.63
Smith, Mrs. Lucinda, 90 a.	3.58
Smith, A. S., 40 a.	8.21
Stovon, Isaac, Jr., 62 a.	7.70
Threddell, P. D., 11 a.	7.36
Young, E., 42 a.	8.21

No. 4—Sulphur Springs.	
Ashley, H. M., 50 a.	7.54
Bratcher, Mrs. Mary B., 61 a.	4.24
Chister, H. F., (S. P. Fern, Agt.) 40 a.	6.85
Fitzhugh, James, 125 a.	19.90
Hoops, J. A., 75 a.	7.54
King, J. B., 128 a.	16.60
Minton, Wayne, (M. C. Schroader, Agt.) 40 a.	6.16
Peach, G. M., 30 a.	4.96
Peach, A. J., 5 a.	4.02
Peach, H. T., 45 a.	6.27
Peach, G. W., 53 a.	6.27
Smith, T. H., 31 1/2 a.	6.27
Tucker, T. H., 50 a.	6.52
Wimsatt, J. T., 35 a.	6.27
Wright, W. T., 50 a.	6.52
Young, Wm., 86 a.	10.15

No. 5—Magan.	
Daughn, C. R., 150 a.	10.31
Midkiff, H. C., 100 a.	11.51
Midkiff, Rachel, 16 a.	1.40
Midkiff, Leo, 75 a.	9.91
Midkiff, Oliver, 3 a.	4.64
Sutton, Mrs. M. E., 44 a.	2.29
Westerfield, I. C., 80 a.	20.69
Wedding, R. A., 51 a.	7.95
Wade, Mrs. C. A., 75 a.	4.37

No. 6—Cromwell.	
Amce, Porter, 1 town lot	9.04
Balce, J. L., 50 a.	6.90
Borah, Oscar, 1 town lot	7.52
Enfield, Ellis, 50 a.	5.94
Benton, B. H., 35 a.	8.61
Huggess, Mary, 10 a.	2.29
Davess, Mrs. J. A., 170 a.	4.87
Embrey, Postal 35 a.	7.54
Havens, C. D., 1 town lot	8.84
Royal, Mrs. L. B., 60 a.	3.58
Watt, Lee, 25 a.	5.30

No. 7—Cool Springs.	
China, J. B., 55 a.	5.62
Davenport, A. L., 110 a.	8.84
Miller, F. G., 40 a.	4.96
Tully, Mrs. L. A., 60 a.	4.87
Dudley & Groogs, (John B. Wilson, agt.) 400 a.	68.82

No. 8—North Rockport.	
Anderson, V. L., 1 t. lot; 60 acres	13.37
Baker, R. S., 105 a.	9.28
Bratcher, G. H., 1 town lot	4.85
Byers, Merville, 1/4 a.	3.72
Byers, John, 1/2 a.	5.97
Coleman, J. W., 63 a.	11.40
Dawson, Jerry, 1 town lot	5.97
DeWitt, Mrs. C. F., 1 town lot	12.02
Graves, E. A., 1 town lot	8.22
Hick, Naunie, 1 t. town lot	4.37
Hoskins, M. M., 44 a.	8.83
Layton, Mrs. J. R., 3 town lots	17.85
Napier, John, 2 a.	5.39
Overholtz, Mrs. Lou, 15 a.	12.23
Ross, W. D., 22 a.	6.33
Tinsley, M. L., 1 town lot	4.85
Wilson, Walter, 1 town lot	5.97

No. 9—South Rockport.	
Benton, J. P., 1 town lot	5.97
Cham, Mrs. R. E., 27 a.	13.92
Engler, L. S., — a.	13.63
Herrick, J. H., 1 town lot	8.22
Robertson, P. A., 2 a.	7.98
Robertson, W. B., 58 a.	9.91
Robertson, S. J., 14 a.	5.62
Ross, W. C., 45 a.	11.20
Shaver, H. B., 2 a.	6.03
Southard, J. P., 2 a.	7.54
Tichenor, H. A., 50 a.	8.84
Williams, C. D., 50 a.	10.44
Wylick, R. D., 1 town lot	4.01

No. 10—Select.	
Albin, J. B., 200 a.	19.25
Albin, Mrs. Elizabeth, 30 a.	1.65
Autry, M. F., 117 a.	13.86
Butler, A. F., 200 a.	16.45
Halse, G. W., 23 a.	7.64
Daugherty, I., 35 a.	5.67

A Nervous Wreck



Had No Desire To Live — Peruna Is A Tonic and Strength Builder So Says

Mrs. Frank Stroebe, R. F. D. 1, Appleton, Wis. Her letter reads: "I began using Peruna a few months ago when my health and strength were all gone, and I was nothing but a nervous wreck. Could not sleep, eat or rest properly, and felt no desire to live. "Three bottles of Peruna made me look at life in a different light, as I began to regain my lost strength. While my recovery took nearly four months, at the end of that time I was better than I ever had been before. I had a splendid color and never weighed more in my life. "I certainly think Peruna is without a rival as a tonic and strength builder, and it has my endorsement." Mr. Charles Brown, R. R. 4, Box 73, Rogersville, Tenn., writes: "I have tried many different remedies, but have found that Peruna is the greatest tonic on earth, and a perfect system builder."

Daugherty, John, 75 a.	9.14
Daugherty, N. E., 11 a.	1.52
Eldson, L. D., 109 a.	6.16
Goff, Leslie, 1 town lot	4.96
Smith, A. E., 25 a.	5.71
Havens, D., (Minor) 25 a.	4.96
Keown, Mrs. Edna, 75 a.	3.58
Miller, Geo. E., 40 a.	5.76
Pearson, Mrs. S. A., 1 town lot	2.62
Rafferty, Fred, 40 a.	6.26
Wilson, L. J., 38 a.	4.96
Wilson, N. B., 23 a.	5.17

No. 11—Horse Branch.	
Awtry, Mrs. Caroline, 1 t. lot	3.62
Arnold, E. J., 109 a.	7.57
Crumes, E. W., 52 a.	4.87
Ferguson, Mrs. Eloda, 80 a.	4.87
Leach, John H., (Robt. Bratcher, agt.) 100 a.	13.93
Morris, H., 15 a.	4.96
Morris, Ethel, 15 a.	3.95
Park, J. T., 100 a.	17.71
Patrick, Mrs. Laura, 107 a.	13.93
Stewart, James, 30 a.	4.26
Stringfield, W. H., 30 a.	4.66
Wonderhill, Wm., 137 a.	7.57
Wilson, G. W., 150 a.	13.24

No. 12—Rosine.	
Atchison, B. B., 38 a.	7.57
Austin, Mrs. Elizabeth, 1 a.	1.52
Casey, Will, 50 a.	3.58
Craig, L. C., 20 a.	5.32
Crowder, Almond, 7 a.	4.01
Clark, J. D., 12 a.	4.96
Dobbs, Mrs. S., 15 a.	1.82
Farmer, C. D., 58 a.	6.15
Fitback, Mrs. Rilla, 32 a.	4.54
Goff, Robt., 100 a.	8.33
Havens, Mrs. H. W. B., 12 a.	1.78
Jamison, F., 50 a.	10.58
Klissinger, Melvin, 6 a.	3.59
Kuykendoll, G. R., 86 a.	7.62
Minton, M., 60 a.	5.25
Napier, Mrs. Kate, 7 1/2 a.	7.54
Pearce, W. A., 60 a.	5.62
Perry, Ollie, 4 a.	4.36
Park, L. T., 157 a.	13.11
Rayman, Jake, 62 a.	6.93
Rafferty, W. M., 27 a.	3.58
Rafferty, F. B., 25 a.	6.27
Stewart, Mrs. W. H., 115 a.	4.87
Stewart, J. A., 73 a.	7.57
Stewart, Harvey, 60 a.	6.93
Schroader, Mrs. Rosa, 60 a.	6.49
Schroader, Isaac, 7 1/2 a.	4.66
Saubach, Mrs. Melvina, 10 a.	2.29
Taylor, Truman, 41 a.	6.35
Taylor, W. C., 160 a.	11.70
Tweddell, J. H., 100 a.	8.83
Wilson, L. E., 60 a.	6.93
Wright, Albert, 25 a.	4.96
Wright, A. D., 50 a.	6.40
Zigler, Mrs. Cynthia, 60 a.	6.18

No. 13—East Beaver Dam.	
Arluckie, Watt, 1/2 a.	10.00
Raley, J. H., 12 a.	2.96
Raley, Mrs. A. E., 39 a.	4.03

No. 14—West Beaver Dam.	
Brown, Emory, 133 a.	11.19
Cooper, C. M., 20 a.	9.92
Leach, Angelina P., 100 a.	3.58
Moorman, Claude, 1 town lot	7.09
Rhoads, D. S., 1 town lot	8.22
Spinks, Mrs. Gertie, 25 a.	2.29
Tichenor, D. P., 44 a.	26.19
Woodruff, W. D., 1 town lot	14.01

No. 15—McHenry.	
Haize, R. T., 18 a.	3.89
Chinn, Solon, 114 a.	29.44
Clark, J. M., 125 a.	6.91
Fisher, Mrs. Annie, 45 a.	6.06
Hawes, Ollis, (Mrs. Fisher, Agt.) 1 town lot	4.93
Hibbs, Loyd, 1 town lot	8.24
Jones, Thomas, 1 town lot	6.79
Likens, J. R., 1 town lot	5.30
McConnell, Jas. W., 1 town lot	7.09
McKenney, E. M., 14 a.	10.30
Miller, John A., 2 town lots	24.73
Pennman, Frank, 1 town lot	1.56
Shields, Thomas, 1 town lot	5.62
Yoham, Robert, 1 town lot and 75 a.	9.81

No. 16—Centertown.	
Ashby, H. L., 90 a.	7.54
Ashby, M. L., 52 a.	7.09

Calvert, C. W., 100 a.	19.45
Frught, Bros., 30 a.	6.65
Hill, H. J., 18 a.	4.96
Heflin, D. D., 34 a.	10.20
Hier, T. M., 1 town lot	7.67
Igleheart, L. W., 2 t. lots	23.95
Matlock Heirs (W. C. Holton agt.) 16 a.	2.41
Ross, W. H., (By E. Williams) 150 a.	14.01
Rowe, Harriet E., 20 a.	2.11
Rowe, O. K., 1 town lot	8.73
Smith, Sam, 1 town lot	6.61
Tooley, Susana, 33 a.	4.87
Williams, Josie, 25 a.	1.97

No. 17—Smallhous.	
Bard, Charles, 1 t. lot	3.60
Davis, Mrs. Lucy, 1 t. lot	2.29
Ellison, W. G., 25 a.	5.81
Jackson, Margaret, 45 a.	6.42
Jackson, E. C., 80 a.	14.65
King, H. P., 1 t. lot	3.97
Neal, Ben (Andy Neal, agt.) 130 a.	13.92
Robertson, Z. T. or B. T., 280 acres	33.31
Stearnsman, Ida M., 54 a.	4.24

No. 18—East Fordville.	
Aubrey, Mrs. Hannah, 75 a.	4.84
Baker, M. H., 50 a.	7.54
Craig, G. M., 66 a.	6.26
Evans, Melvin, 1 t. lot	4.32
Hedden, Mrs. Ann, 1 t. lot	4.24
Hines, Mrs. Ida, 1 t. lot	1.56
Hines, Ed., 1 t. lot	3.83
Merced, J. A., 1 t. lot	4.01
Griffith, Wm., 49 a.	6.13
Rusher, G. R., 12 a.	4.45
Roberts, Will, 22 a.	6.27
Smith, N. B., 75 a.	8.84
Whittier, Mrs. Oscar, 1 t. lot	3.25

No. 19—West Fordville.	
Bratcher, R. P., 94 a.	11.63
Craig, Otis, 40 a.	5.62
Evans, C. C., 50 a.	7.03
Ewan, W. E., 1 t. lot	3.58
Jones, A. C., 267 a.	23.38
Murphy, J. D., 61 a.	7.54
Murphy, Ira, 45 a.	6.26
Newton, C. R., 60 a.	9.91
Truman, W. C., 80 a.	9.65
Whittier, C. H., 64 a.	14.33

No. 20—Aetnaville.	
S. J. Hardin, 70 a.	6.16
Pryor, W. D., 1 t. lot; 1 a.	11.72
Skinner, W. C., 1 1/2 a.	6.03
Wedding, L., 50 a.	2.29

No. 21—Shreve.	
Bennett, S. H., 179 a.	14.01
Boiling, Clyde, 50 a.	6.93
Huff, B. F., 100 a.	8.84
Key, D. S., 25 a.	4.96
Lloyd, W. A., 125 a.	11.43
Milian, C. L., 50 a.	7.33

No. 22—Olaton.	
Cooper, Geo. W., 20 a.	8.40
Crawford, L. C., 75 a.	7.57
Crawford, Roy, 60 a.	6.33
Coppage, W. M., 100 a.	10.14
Duke, Wesley, 125 a.	8.84
Daniel, J. T., (C. R. Daniel agent) 40 acres	5.53
Daniel, Steve, 100 a.	10.63
Ford, Elbert, 55 a.	4.24
Hall, Annie, 1 1/2 a.	2.29
Martin, W. L., 30 a.	6.26
Miller, J. M., 130 a.	17.88
Moxley, C. S., 13 a.	11.43
Quisenberry, C., 53 1/2 a.	8.61
Raley, Arthur, 35 a.	11.49
Self, A., 3 a.	4.32
Woolen, R. L., 52 a.	8.61
White, Mrs. Nettie, 75 a.	4.24
Young, J. S., 65 a.	10.13

No. 23—Buford.	
Barr, Herman, 70 a.	16.15
Clark, J. A., 15 a.	4.85
Daly, E. C., 100 a.	16.03
Dodson, Mrs. L. V., 10 a.	1.40
Edison, C. J., 100 a.	14.91
Ellis, Jim, 50 a.	7.46
Gordon, A. J., 1 t. lot	8.84
Hoover, J. M., 120 a.	17.43
Howell, L. L., 50 a.	6.88
Jewell, L. D., 52 a.	8.24
Mayfield, W. H., 105 a.	10.65
Ralph, J. F., 5 a.	10.76
Wiggington, W. C., 2 a.	4.56
Westerfield, F. D., 40 a.	7.66

No. 24—Bartlett.	
Bartlett, Sam, 50 a.	5.62
Fuqua, R. E., 185 a.	17.38
Gossett, B. W., 100 a.	13.36
Greer, J. R., 146 a.	18.45
Gray, J. W., 71 a.	8.26
Haynes, J. W., 10 a.	5.78
King, D. R., 50 a.	4.96
King, J. T., 150 a.	18.64
Lake, Oiden, 50 a.	4.96
Ricards, D. A., 123 a.	11.19
Sharp, Bud, (J. H. Patten agent) 50 acres	3.58
Westerfield, J. L., 95 a.	9.62
Westerfield, J. H., 97 a.	8.21
Whittaker, C. R., 140 a.	9.65